

**RHODESIAN SCENE**—Huge pile of debris rests on sidewalk outside one of many shops that were looted and burned during violence on outskirts of Salisbury Wednesday.







## Kissinger Puts Politics First

## Nixon Reportedly Shelved Proposals for Soviet Trade

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (NYT).—Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans has made far-reaching proposals to President Nixon for expanding trade with the Soviet Union, but so far they have been shelved by the White House pending an improvement in the Soviet-American political climate, well-placed administration sources said.

The sources reported a substantial disagreement between the Commerce Department and Henry A. Kissinger, Mr. Nixon's national security affairs adviser, on how to respond to Soviet overtures for negotiating a comprehensive trade agreement that would remove barriers on both sides.

## 'Men's Lib' In New York

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP).—The city's Human Rights Commission ruled yesterday that Ladies Day discounts in ball parks and lower prices for women in bars and other public places are illegal. It also said that women's hotels must soon rent rooms to men, too.

The decisions stem from a 1970 amendment to the city's administrative code. It prohibits discrimination based on sex in "all public accommodations or facilities."

The ruling does permit separate public dressing rooms, rest rooms and shower rooms along with other areas "where, in the opinion of the commission, such as saunas and Turkish baths."

## Scheuer's Host Makes New Plea For an Exit Visa

MOSCOW, Jan. 20 (Reuters).—Alexander Lerner, a computer expert who was host last week to James H. Scheuer, the congressman expelled by the Soviet Union, has signed an open letter with eight colleagues appealing for support in their efforts to emigrate to Israel.

The nine signatories were all Jewish scientists who said they had lost their jobs after applying for exit visas. They appealed, understood to have been written before Mr. Lerner met Mr. Scheuer, reached foreign journalists here today.

The appeal, addressed to the International Mathematical Union and the International Federation of Automatic Control, said the "gifted Russian people can easily do without those Jewish scientists who believe it their duty to use their work and knowledge in the construction of a new home for the Jewish people."

## More Indictments In U.S. Bomb Plot

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20 (UPI).—A federal grand jury indicted Ronald Kaufman, an AWOL private, yesterday on charges of bombing a San Francisco bank with explosives placed in a safe deposit box and attempting to bomb two others for blackmail purposes.

The 13-count indictment came only hours after Mr. Kaufman was indicted by a federal grand jury in New York on charges of placing three bombs in three banks there. He was indicted Tuesday by a federal grand jury in Chicago on charges of placing bombs in three banks. The bombs were left in a plan to free what were termed political prisoners.

increase in trade, but he agrees with Mr. Kissinger's decision to link trade agreements to progress in the political sphere. Mr. Stans and other top Commerce Department officials have argued that a major breakthrough in the trade field could produce, on its own, a better political climate.

Mr. Stans made his recommendations to Mr. Nixon in early December after an 11-day visit to the Soviet Union, the sources said. That trip, in which he met with Premier Alexei N. Kosygin and Foreign Minister Nikolai S. Potholchev, was planned at a time of exceptionally good Soviet-American relations. The Big Four summit accord had been signed and Mr. Nixon had announced his trip to Moscow this May.

"Two months ago the signal was green," one Commerce Department official said, referring to the White House approval of the Stans mission to Russia. "Now it is amber with a red light."

By the time Mr. Stans returned to Washington, the fighting between India and Pakistan had broken out. The Soviet support for India irritated Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kissinger, and they ordered the Commerce Department to take a less enthusiastic public posture on the prospects for Soviet-American trade.

Mr. Stans, while in Moscow, and shortly after his return to the United States, had been rather enthusiastic about the possible increase in trade. He had said that trade could rise into the billions of dollars from the current \$200 million yearly.

But to achieve a breakthrough, he reported to Mr. Nixon, the administration must be prepared to authorize the Export-Import Bank, an independent government agency, to grant credits for exports to the Soviet Union and the Congress must be asked to pass legislation opening the way to giving the Russians most-favored-nation or regular tariff treatment.

The Soviet side, in any negotiations, would be asked to settle the outstanding debts relating to World War II lend-lease shipments and to provide American businessmen with commercial opportunities similar to those offered Western European commercial representatives, Mr. Stans said, according to the sources.

While in Moscow, Mr. Stans and Mr. Potholchev agreed on convening talks in Washington beginning Jan. 6 at the deputy minister level for working out in concrete detail the possible areas where trade could be expanded.

Reflecting the White House's decision to proceed cautiously on the trade question, the Commerce Department was ordered not to give much publicity to the talks, which ended Tuesday with a vaguely worded communiqué.

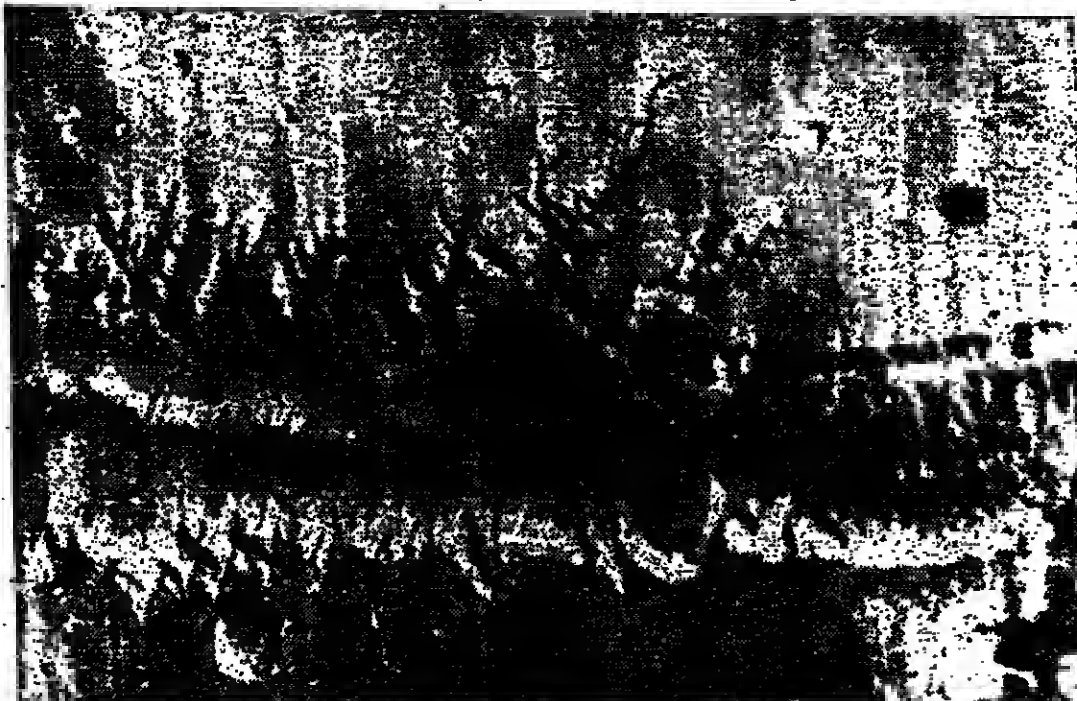
## Shipowners Lift Military Embargo On West Coast

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20 (UPI).—West Coast shippers lifted their embargo on military cargo yesterday after the Defense Department complained that the embargo would jeopardize the national safety.

The Pacific Maritime Association said it would make ships available immediately. The shipowners imposed the embargo yesterday in an apparent effort to strengthen their position in bargaining with the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union on a new contract.

On Monday, the longshoremen resumed a 100-day walkout that was halted last year when the Nixon administration invoked a Taft-Hartley Act 35-day "cooling off" period.

During the walkout last year, longshoremen worked on ships handling cargo for South Vietnam and other ports in the Far East.



Detail from photo made by Mariner-9 showing 300-mile-long "canyon" on Mars.

## Mills Enters N.H. Primary As a Write-In

MANCHESTER, N.H., Jan. 20 (UPI).—Charles Ward, national coordinator for the presidential bid of Rep. Wilbur Mills, announced here yesterday a write-in campaign for the Arkansas Democrat in the New Hampshire presidential preference primary.

Mr. Ward, of Washington, D.C., said Rep. Mills did not intend to campaign actively in the state but probably would respond to invitations from civic groups.

Rep. Mills' candidacy brings to five the number of Democratic entrants in the March 7 primary. Senators Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, George McGovern of South Dakota and Vance Hartke of Indiana plus Los Angeles Mayor Sam Yorty have placed their names on the ballot.

In other developments: Vice-President Agnew attacked Sen. Muskie and another Democratic presidential candidate, New York Mayor John Lindsay, for "helping to create the alienation and divisiveness they say they deplore."

In Cleveland Mr. Agnew identified the two Democrats with "the militant left" and said they "are willing to parrot the charges of our most biased critics."

In New York, Victor Gotbaum, regional head of the municipal employees' union, endorsed Sen. Muskie. Earlier in the day, the Maine senator was endorsed at a Washington news conference by Jerry Wurf, head of the 525,000-member American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, to which Mr. Gotbaum's organization belongs.

## Air Afrique Bomb Hoax

PARIS, Jan. 20 (AP).—An Air Afrique DC-8 returned to Le Bourget airport last night after a phone call to the airport said a bomb was aboard. The crew and 46 passengers left the plane while police inspected it. No bomb was found.

## Hijacker Gets \$50,000, 2 Chutes, Bails Out High Over Colorado

LAS VEGAS, Jan. 20 (UPI).—A hijacker carrying a satchel apparently containing dynamite commandeered a Hughes Airwest DC-8 here today, collected two parachutes and \$50,000 ransom, and bailed out high over Colorado.

An Airwest spokesman said the Federal Aviation Agency informed them the skyjacker, a young man with a bushy mustache, parachuted from the plane northeast of Denver where he had ordered the plane to fly from Las Vegas.

The Logan County sheriff's office said the hijacker came down on a farm seven miles northeast of the plains community of Akron, Colo.

Carrying five crewmen and the hijacker, the plane took off at 12:45 p.m. after the 67 passengers were allowed to disembark.

At Nellis Air Force Base, 10 miles from Las Vegas, officials said they had been "alerted by the FBI." Two military jets were seen following the plane over Utah.

Airwest's station manager here delivered the money in a bank bag. It was in \$10, \$20 and \$100 bills.

## U.S. Photo of Mars Reveals Canyons Similar to Riverbeds

By John Noble Wilford

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (NYT).—Mariner-9 has transmitted a panoramic photograph of Mars showing a vast chasm with branching canyons resembling a network of dry riverbeds—features hitherto unseen.

Scientists said that the photograph, along with others received in recent days, indicated that two geological processes have had an important role in shaping the Martian surface—volcanic eruptions and cracking and collapsing of the planet's crust.

But they did not rule out the possibility of some water erosion.

Describing the canyon photograph, Harold Masursky, chief scientist of the Mariner-9 television team, said: "It is this was the earth we would say this was water erosion, but scientists here believe it is probably caused by subsidence in the weakened crust and wind erosion. But water may have played some part. It's possible."

The photograph was released yesterday by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif. The laboratory is directing Mariner-9's mission for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The picture was taken Jan. 13 from a distance of 1,225 miles with Mariner's wide-angle television camera. Later, scientists hope to focus the spacecraft's high-resolution camera on the canyon, which is located in the Thaumasia Lacus area 300 miles south of the Martian equator.

The area covered by the picture is 335 miles by 300 miles. The main canyon in the photograph is about 75 miles wide and at least 300 miles long. Scientists were unable to estimate its depth.

In an interview by telephone, Mr. Masursky, at the Mariner control center, said that the "fundamental process" that formed the canyon was the "faulting of the crust," a cracking and sliding of the crust that is associated with earthquakes.

He noted a line of small craters running parallel with the canyon, and he said they were volcanic. This led him to speculate that the tributary canyons were caused by the venting of volcanic gases and ash.

Wind erosion and landslides probably altered the canyon features, Mr. Masursky said. The landscape in the photograph is thought to be "geologically young," he added, because of the relatively small number of craters.

Mr. Masursky is a scientist with the U.S. Geological Survey.

Since it went into an orbit of Mars in November, Mariner-9 has transmitted more than 4,000 pictures. However, the early photography was disappointing because of a dust storm that obscured nearly all of the planet for several weeks.

By Saturday the spacecraft will have completed its first 20-day mapping cycle of Mars since the dust storm cleared. Then scientists will have detailed photographs of a 40-degree-wide swath all the way around the planet's southern hemisphere.

Later mapping cycles are expected to produce pictures at higher latitudes. The failure of the cameras' color filter, which was reported yesterday, was not expected to reduce the mission's scientific output, only bar the return of color pictures.

## Nixon Plans To Reorient Technology Goal Is to Improve Life, Provide Jobs

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (UPI).—A major effort to reshape American technology and to improve life and provide jobs, using federal actions that up to now have been devoted mainly to weapons or space ships, was pledged by President Nixon today.

In one of the few new programs in his State of the Union message, he promised to help create new, science-oriented industries in fields ranging from revolutionizing mass transport to developing new land-and-air systems for emergency health care.

Such industries, he said, would help solve some of the country's greatest problems, like high unemployment and a languishing trade, eroded by what he admitted is "the growing technological challenge" from nations like Japan.

He promised a \$700-million, or 15 percent, increase in a \$4.6-billion sum earmarked for civilian research and development this year. As part of the increase, the federal budget due Monday is expected to include at least \$200 million for "new technological opportunities." A further repackaging of present federal programs may total as much as \$3.5 billion.

In the making since late August, the new program has already been questioned by some scientists as a possible threat to basic scientific research and training.

Unemployed a Factor It is also seen by some as a desperate step to cope with a political liability: some 240,000 unemployed aerospace and other technical and professional workers, including scores of engineers, in places like the region of the Kennedy Space Center, White House site, in Orange County, Calif.

Still, Dr. Herbert Carter of the University of Arizona, chairman of the National Science Board—a body that counsels the National Science Foundation, the government's main basic science agency—today welcomed the program's "new emphasis" on using science and technology to solve people's problems.

The President pledged a new "federal partnership" both to expand federally supported research and to seek federal incentives—probably tax breaks—to increase private research. Private industry does about two-thirds of the country's research and engineering development, and has recently been cutting its laboratory forces.

Urges Space Shuttle "Initial efforts," the President said, will include new or increased actions to find ways of making energy and building fast transport, both "free" of pollution, of cutting loss of life from disasters like earthquakes and hurricanes, and of finding new ways to stem the drug traffic and help addicts.

He also urged support for his proposed \$5.5 to \$6.5-billion space shuttle program, facing strong opposition, and pledged Space Agency and Atomic Energy Commission cooperation with his people-oriented programs. He announced a forthcoming White House conference on "The Industrial World Ahead," to be held here from Feb. 7 to 9.

Steps toward a more problem-oriented American science and technology were first taken by presidential science adviser Edward E. David Jr. in late 1970, at Mr. Nixon's urging. Late last August the President decided on an urgent effort, and made William T. Magruder—the engineer who forcefully headed the unsuccessful SST campaign—his special counsel in charge.

Mr. Magruder called on many agencies for help and put together the program revealed only in part today and to be unveiled further, said the President, in a special message.

## Allende Prepares Reshuffle, Accepts Cabinet Resignation

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 20 (Reuters).—President Salvador Allende today accepted the resignations of his entire cabinet prior to carrying out a government reshuffle, official sources said.

He asked them to remain at their posts until he makes the final decision on the composition of the new cabinet, which is expected early next week, the sources said.

President Allende said at a press conference last night that he would like to broaden his government's political base by inviting the Radical Party of the Left and the Christian Movement of the Left—both small groupings—to take cabinet portfolios.

But a spokesman for the Radical splinter group, which broke away from the main Radical party, which already participates in the government, said they not accept unless "political, economic and agrarian anarchy" were ended.

The spokesman said they wanted the government's agrarian reform to be carried out in full and not changed by civil servants as it went along, and the rights of small and medium-scale farmers to be respected.

Last night the Senate rejected a plea by Defense Minister Jose Toha, a close friend of Mr. Allende, that a censure motion lodged against him when he was interior minister was invalid.

The Senate is expected to vote on the motion itself, already passed by the chamber of deputies, tonight. Both houses are dominated by the Christian Democrat and Nationalist opposition.

The motion accused Mr. Toha of violating the constitution by allowing armed bands to roam the streets, pressuring the news media and banning or breaking up political rallies.

Mr. Allende has said the motion is unconstitutional because ministers are responsible to the president alone.

## Chaban's No-Tax Returns Published in Satirical Paper

PARIS, Jan. 20 (UPI).—The satirical political weekly Le Canard Enchaîné has kicked up a new political storm by publishing copies of Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas's tax returns showing that he has paid no taxes for four years while serving as National Assembly president.

The newspaper, which for over half a century has been making things tough for French regimes, said that in fact the treasury each time actually owed Mr. Chaban-Delmas money thanks to tax privileges. It noted that there was nothing illegal in the way the tax returns had been filed out.

The newspaper published facsimiles of the prime minister's 1967 and 1968 tax returns showing that thanks to complex tax deductions he was in fact due in 1967 to collect 495 francs, while paying no tax on his income of 188,579 francs.

On each tax return, Mr. Chaban-Delmas indicated in his own handwriting that his annual assembly expense account of 120,000 francs was tax free, the paper said.

His other income included 41,280 francs of regular annual parliamentary salary plus 37,398 francs in gains from stocks.

"Chaban is an artist of the income tax, a defender of the notion 'Nothing to Pay' and not

one of the millions of imbeciles to whom we belong, always ready to fill generously the treasury's coffers," the paper said.

The newspaper already has annoyed government circles by publishing the facsimile of Mr. Chaban-Delmas's 1971 tax return showing he had paid no taxes for the previous year.

The prime minister's office promptly reacted to the new attack.

"The fiscal statements made by Mr. Chaban-Delmas while president of the National Assembly conform with the law and rules. These entail impositions taking into account charges shouldered by each taxpayer. It is noted that the weekly challenged neither the exact nor the regular nature of the tax return," Mr. Chaban-Delmas's office said.

It said that it was to avoid such publicity that parliament had passed legislation to make public the income of all Frenchmen as of next year.

The Finance Ministry has launched an investigation to determine who leaked out again the prime minister's tax sheets.

The Communist newspaper L'Humanité said, "Legally, Mr. Chaban-Delmas has nothing to hold against himself. But what a symbol. The chief of government is free of tax—totally free—while millions of workers must give the treasury about one month of their wages or salaries and while the number of households subjected to the income tax has doubled in 12 years."

## Life, McGraw-Hill Decide to Delay On Hughes Book

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (Reuters).—McGraw-Hill Book Co. and Life magazine said they are holding up publication of the Howard Hughes "autobiography" pending completion of a thorough investigation.

In a joint statement they said that this investigation has developed questions concerning the identity of the holder of the bank account at the Swiss Credit Bank in Zurich in which checks made out to "H. R. Hughes" were endorsed and deposited.

They also said they had filed an action with the appropriate Swiss authorities in an effort to obtain full details.

The companies said they believed that the material in their possession contains the "authentic" language and words of Howard Hughes. But, they added, the questions concerning the bank account must be fully resolved before publication.

Life and McGraw-Hill said their attorneys have informed Judge Gerald P. Calkin of the New York State Supreme Court of the questions that have arisen and of the steps they have taken in Zurich.

## Greek Defendant Alleges Torture As Trial Opens

ATHENS, Jan. 20 (Reuters).—Ioannis Kyriazis, 29, a house painter standing trial before a military tribunal, has alleged he was tortured during interrogation.

Mr. Kyriazis and seven other young defendants are accused of making time bombs and planting them in central Athens. The trial opened today.

They are alleged to belong to the Pan-Hellenic Liberation Movement (PAK), founded in exile by Andreas Papandreu. The indictment says that two of the group established a bomb-making workshop in Stockholm and smuggled the bombs into Greece by car.

Mr. Kyriazis's allegation was submitted to the court in a written statement. It was not read out in court, but defense lawyers said Mr. Kyriazis claimed security officers tortured him during interrogation.

All the defendants denied they had any connection with the outlawed Greek Communist party.

## Knoll au Musée

Pavillon de Marsen  
Musée des Arts Décoratifs  
107 rue de Rivoli, Paris  
January 12, March 12, 1972  
12 a.m. to 6 p.m.  
Sunday 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.  
Tuesday closed.

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## Year of Action

In his State of the Union address to Congress, President Nixon called upon the lawmakers to regard 1972 as a year of action; urged them to put in effect the measures he has placed before them concerning such vital issues as the allocation of costs for welfare, education and public administration generally among nation, state and locality. It is on congressional action—or inaction—that the legislature (and the administration) will be judged at the election this November.

But it is not only the Nixon legislative program which will be tested in this decisive year. The impact of his economic policies, at home and abroad, remains to be appraised; his foreign policies, especially his approaches to the Soviet Union and China, his hopes that nations of widely differing views can yet learn to live together, have still to produce results in the practical field of arms reduction; his withdrawal of troops from Vietnam has still to prove itself in some positive lessening of costs, some practical settlement in Southeast Asia.

In other words, Mr. Nixon's summing up of his three years in the White House was a record of many bold initiatives both within the United States and in the world. And the President stated his case eloquently and persuasively, as he had every right to do. He has made a valiant effort to adapt Amer-

ica to "the new realities of the new world we now live in," the diplomatic realities and the fiscal realities alike. The specific legislative proposals contained in his written message to Congress are impressive; his reference to the studies, actively under way, for a new basis for paying the costs of American education demonstrates that he is fully aware of the changing relationships of the individual and the government in a time of increasing urbanization. But his administration will not be judged by good intentions alone, even when backed by concrete actions.

Rather, the nation, its morale shaken by the turbulent 1960s, will want facts—real improvements in the still deeply troubled cities, genuine betterment of health care and education, positive evidence of the reduction of racial and ethnic tensions, actual stabilization of wages and prices, and gainful work. Mr. Nixon may well argue that he has deserved success, since few Presidents have worked harder to achieve it. It may be unfair to charge against him the sluggishness of Congress or the actions of foreign governments with their own axes to grind. In a time of greater confidence in government and in the American destiny, that argument would carry weight. Today, the American people will probably await the realization of Mr. Nixon's hopes before giving him credit for expressing them.

## Mideast Bellicosity

Failure to take a decision for war or peace with Israel in December at the end of his much-advertised "year of decision" has confronted President Sadat of Egypt with a problem of credibility at home and abroad. He evidently feels he must justify his inaction—and yet restore the threat of a future resort to force—both to contain his domestic critics and to pressure Israel to negotiate on his terms.

The India-Pakistan war has provided the perfect answer to the first problem—justifying the year-end inaction. Mr. Sadat has let it be known that a decision to take military action against Israel was made in October by the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces and that he issued orders for an assault on the Sinai in early December, only to cancel them after India's invasion of East Pakistan. Moscow was then absorbed in South Asia, in quasi-confrontation with the United States and China. Egypt's president hints that the Russians had no desire to be pushed into another confrontation with the United States in the Middle East at the same time—a temporary impediment now removed.

Fortunately, having extolled himself from his year-end dilemma, Mr. Sadat has not felt it necessary to set another deadline for military action and abrogation of the Suez cease-fire, now in its 18th month. That leaves time still available for renewing efforts at a peace settlement through either of the two routes still open—the American attempt to bring about an interim Suez agreement and the effort of the UN mediator, Ambassador Jarring, to achieve an overall Israel-Egypt settlement.

Mr. Sadat understandably prefers to try the Jarring route first. Mr. Jarring's formula of last February—calling on Israel to agree in advance of negotiations to withdraw from all Egyptian territory after the settlement—

favors the Egyptian viewpoint and has just been endorsed in principle by the UN General Assembly, a form of pressure on Israel.

Mr. Jarring is searching for a semantic formula that would enable Israel to accept this approach, which it rejected last year. Israel already has indicated some receptivity to one such formula, the suggestion of four African presidents that Israel pledge that it has no intention of "annexing" Egyptian territory. Egypt fought for and obtained strong wording in the UN resolution: the question is whether it will be more realistic now.

Even if this hurdle is overcome, however, Mr. Jarring will face major difficulties in resolving all the issues that must enter into a total settlement. The best immediate hope is that progress on some matters might facilitate the interim Suez agreement which the United States still considers the most practical first step.

It is evident that Egypt does not want war or even limited military action at present, not just because of Soviet reluctance, but because of the likelihood of another defeat. Nevertheless, the arms build-up on both sides and other preparations for war continue. A conflict could be set off by the bellicose language and threats of military action that frequently emanate from both sides. Even if Mr. Sadat's intent in reshuffling his cabinet and "mobilizing the home front" is to divert attention at present from the absence of military measures, constant talk of the "total confrontation" to come hardly reduces tension. Next to an arms-control agreement limiting Soviet and American weapons shipments into the area, nothing would contribute more to political settlement in the Middle East now than some form of oral disarmament.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Trouble in Rhodesia

The chances of success of the Anglo-Rhodesian agreement are in jeopardy. Another big flare-up of the old quarrel over decolonization and another offensive against the white minorities in power in Rhodesia, South Africa and Angola are to be expected. Under the circumstances, the special meeting of the UN Secretary Council decided to hold in Addis Ababa promises to be particularly lively.

—From Les Echos (Paris).

Indications mount that large numbers of rural Africans oppose the proposals and are by no means subservient to paid chiefs, or to the presence of police, as critics of the agreement feared. The Pearce Commission has to decide in any case how far the violence they have seen is part of the "no" answer, based on informed apathy or is the result of intimidation. They have to take into account the whole state of Rhodesia. If they find Africans trying to state their

opposition under police repression, they can give weight to the "no" vote appropriately.

—From the Times (London).

Just possibly, the sudden demonstration of African opposition to the Rhodesian regime has shaken the Smith government's self-confidence. For nearly 10 years, the Africans inside Rhodesia have remained quiet to the point of apparent apathy. Now they are demonstrating their feelings outside and inside the tribal areas. That may be why, among its acts, the Salisbury government has detained Garfield Todd and Miss Judy Todd. They oppose the settlement and they sympathize with the Africans; therefore, unwarrantably, they are in "preventive detention." It may also be why Lord Pearce will apparently not be allowed to see Mr. Sithole. Sir Alec Douglas-Home's reaction is to send another official to view the scene, but he must know by now the settlement is almost in ruins.

—From the Guardian (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 21, 1897

VIENNA.—It has been reliably reported here that Li-Hung-Chang, when he returned home, took the Emperor the welcome news that the Emperor of Russia would visit China at the opening of the Siberian railway and that he hoped that the Czarina would be able to accompany him. Meanwhile the recent monetary reform placing the ruble solidly on the gold standard, can only help Russia's trade, internally and externally as well. And this in turn will help Europe.

### Fifty Years Ago

January 21, 1922

CHICAGO.—"Jazz" is slowly but surely going into disfavor, according to a statement issued here by Fenton Bots of Dayton, Ohio, Director of Dance Reform of the American National Association, Masters of Dancing. "The fox-trot is the dance that receives the most abuse by the jazz dancer. All exaggerated movements of the upper parts of the body are in bad taste and never found with true refinement and culture," he said. "It and the music are on the way out."



"Here's the Senator's Speech, Enid—Scribble It Out in Triplicate On the Backs of Envelopes."

## The Long View of Europe

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—André Malraux, the great French writer, is an outstanding example of the "committed" artist. It is a cliché among younger intellectuals that they should "engage" themselves in world events and play an active role.

Yet, save for rare exceptions such as Régis Debray, the young revolutionist who has actually taken the field for his ideas, few of the new generation really put their money where their mouths are and none can equal Malraux's splendid record.

Apart from early adventures in Indochina, China and Yemen, he personally fought fascism. He organized an international flying squadron and flew for the Republicans during Spain's civil war. He was a tank officer against the Germans in 1940, and, after escaping from a prisoner of war camp, became a brilliant French Resistance leader as "Colonel Berger."

### Beautiful Paris

Politically, Malraux is of the left but he felt Gen. de Gaulle represented a resurgent France and joined him after the war, becoming Minister of Information and subsequently Minister of Culture. In the latter post, he beautified Paris.

Malraux once said: "If it is not a revolution that we are living through, then it is our death agony that is beginning." Recently I asked just what he meant. He explained:

"The capital fate of our times is the death of Europe and this cannot be avoided by any forcible revolutionary trend. When I was 20 years old, the United States was approximately in the position of Japan today in terms of world importance. It was not yet a superpower. Europe was at

the heart of things and the superpower was the British Empire.

But now all the dominating forces in today's world are foreign to Europe. The greatest power is the United States and then, next in line, there is the Soviet Union. Europe has virtually disappeared as a factor and it took astonishingly little time for this change to come about. Two centuries ago the United States was not even a nation; now it is a colossus."

I inquired whether, nevertheless, he did not think Europe could be reborn in the world power sense as a community, the political outgrowth of today's expanding Common Market. He didn't believe this could effectively succeed.

"Of course," he remarked, "the United States was never an enemy of Europe. Europe and the United States are friends. But the idea of a European community is not a serious major force. You can create a free exchange zone economically but political Europe is a different thing."

"You cannot create a United States of Europe in the same way that the various American states were drawn together as a United States of America. For this you require a common fear and a common enemy. After all, your settlers had a common enemy, the Redskins. Europe would require a common non-European enemy to stimulate unity. If China invaded Europe—speaking hypothetically—Europe could perhaps become a united force."

"That is the only way this would be possible. It is a mistake to consider that Gen. de Gaulle opposed European unity as many people say. He merely insisted any Europe must be viable. Also, he spoke of a Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals which implied partitioning the Soviet Union. But here he had old-fashioned ideas of geography. The Urals don't exist for the Russians."

### No Political Seer

Malraux is no political seer nor does he make any claim to that effect, despite his passionate lifetime interest in political causes. Indeed, many statesmen disagree with his analysis and prophesies that "Europe" will come to be a superpower in its own right.

Nevertheless, regardless of the ultimate accuracy of Malraux's prediction, no one can quarrel with his basic thought. It is historically unprecedented that an area which so recently was the focus of global power should slip so swiftly from that pedestal.

My own feeling, on pondering Malraux's views, is that U.S. policy must always postulate its emphasis on the friendliest possible relations with Europe. For nothing could be more dangerous to America, a generation or two hence, than to see a Europe reconstituted as an important—if not super—power and, because of U.S. isolationism, impelled to sit back as a *tertius gaudens*, inclined to observe and profit from our troubles.

But Hoover in the late 1960s gave Hoover free rein at the FBI. He decided not to make an issue of Hoover's worldwide expansionism. One reason is assurances, given to both the State Department and CIA, that the overseas FBI agents will be operating strictly under the U.S. ambassadors and will not be gathering foreign intelligence.

### Legal Attaches

The overseas FBI agents are called, officially and euphemistically, "legal attaches" and are assigned to U.S. Embassies abroad. Legal attaches have long performed useful work in Ottawa and Mexico City, helping track down fugitives. Similarly, the case can be made for agents assigned to London, Tokyo and perhaps one or two other foreign capitals.

But Hoover has gone far beyond this. Shielded from public and congressional scrutiny, he has quietly built an overseas network of FBI agents in some 20 countries. The latest step came last year when the director proposed expansion into another dozen capitals, and showed his legendary deftness in the bureaucratic jungle by going right to the top for approval.

In a private conversation at the White House with President Nixon, Hoover casually brought up his desire to establish a few new legal attaché offices. Like most Presidents of the past 47 years, Mr. Nixon has no desire to cross the director. He agreed.

Thus, Hoover went to the State Department armed with the President's prior approval, a fait accompli. State Department functionaries, faced with cutbacks in the demoralized Foreign Service, were appalled at presidential approval for dozens legal attaché offices containing two to six FBI agents each. Across the Potomac River, CIA officials eyed Hoover's overseas expansionism suspiciously.

In tedious negotiations, the State Department managed to cut back Hoover's expansion by about half. Finally, the FBI proposed opening new offices in six additional cities: Manila, Rio de Janeiro, Singapore, New Delhi, Canberra and Santo Domingo. Although the location of legal attaché offices is a closely guarded secret, it is understood that FBI agents will now be placed in all of these cities with the possible exception of New Delhi.

In other words, Secretary of State William Rogers, who as attorney general under President

Piero Sanavio  
From Rome:

Too often in Italy, especially on the part of so-called nonpolitical judges, "justice" is dispensed clearly on the basis of strict political considerations.

ROME.—The third power of the state, the judiciary, has officially opened the new judicial year. The speeches on the "state of justice," pronounced in front of the highest authorities of the nation by Italy's attorneys general, bedecked in their anachronistic and slightly sinister red robes and ermin-lined capes, have immediately given way to hard polemics. Everybody agrees on two fundamental issues: the progressive growth of delinquency and the appalling slowness of justice. About one million criminal offenses were reported in Italy between July 1970 and June 1971. Crime has increased at the estimated rate of 11.4 percent. In ten years, from 1957 to 1966, the duration of legal proceedings in matters of civil offenses increased by 50 percent. Currently there are 834,740 cases waiting for trial. Last year there were 755,880 cases.

The time between the institution of proceedings and the actual performance of trial, and between a trial and the appeals to higher courts, often extends way beyond the limits established by the law. As a result, in the city of Naples, 665 known criminals have recently been let out of jail. It had become illegal to keep them behind bars any longer. On the other hand, French actor Pierre Clement, found by the police in the apartment of a friend and suspected of using drugs, is still waiting to be brought to court. He has now been in jail for about six months.

The reasons of this state of affairs are many: Judicial offices are too numerous, and their territorial distribution is irrational. There are too many magistrates but not enough auxiliary personnel. There is a very confused coordination (that is, very little coordination at all) between the different sentences pronounced by the constitutional court, as well as between the law codes and recent legal innovations.

About two years ago, the powers of the judiciary police were restricted, in order to prevent abuses of power, and to ensure

all defendants better protection of their rights. As a consequence, the police can now start an investigation only if charged to do so by a magistrate. Many judges tend to believe that the powers of the police should, on the contrary, be expanded. This point of view has recently been expressed in Rome by Ugo Guarnera, attorney general at the Supreme Court of Appeal. Signor Guarnera also believes that punishments ought to be inflicted more harshly than they have been in the past, and that amnesties should not be granted. According to him, moreover, the recent reforms enacted on Italy by and large obsolete law codes have little importance and are ineffective whatsoever. In other words, he professes that the country should be backed up on the road of civil progress which, in these matters at least, has been conquered only with difficulty, 20 years after the coming into effect of the Republican constitution.

Italian codes of law are like Marquise's coat, one can find almost everything in them: pre-Fascist, Fascist and anti-Fascist norms. Many judges, especially those who operate in central and southern Italy, tend to be conservative. Their liberal, sometimes liberal interpretation of the law has appeared most dramatically in recent cases, involving striking workers, politically-minded students, and even journalists. According to a document of the Council of Magistrates, the great number of persons who have been charged with criminal offenses and who have been acquitted after trial indicate that public prosecutors tend to exaggerate with their indictments. Most traditional magistrates oppose Italy's one-year-old divorce law and boycott it. Out of 40,000 applications, presented in the first months of 1971, only 4,000 cases have been settled.

Another debated point is that of the political leanings and affiliations of judges. According to conservative opinion, magistrates should belong to no party and have no political ideas. It is believed that only these two conditions can ensure judicial impartiality. The contention is both fallacious and misleading, and covers up an effort on the part of conservative judges to curb the tendency of their younger colleagues to interpret the law in a more liberal way. On the other hand, too often in Italy, especially on the part of so-called nonpolitical judges, "justice" is dispensed clearly on the basis of strict political considerations.

"We are in the middle of a crisis," admits Blasco di Salaparuta, attorney general of Milan. "The country has made a jump forward, and some of us have remained behind."

### Real Problem

The real problem, however, is that of the role of magistrates within the structure of the state. According to Italy's constitution, the magistracy is an autonomous body, independent from any other power and subject only to the written law. Whereas a member of the parliament can fall to be re-elected if his voters lose confidence in him (or if his party wants the case), and a civil servant involved in a scandal goes to jail and loses his job, nobody can touch a magistrate—unless, of course, he commits gross disciplinary infractions. Within the judicial structure of the nation, every public prosecutor is independent. Still, the top prosecutor has the capacity to take a case away from a prosecutor whose ideas he doesn't trust.

Some jurists have in the past expressed the conviction that Italy's attorneys general could, if they wanted, paralyze the government and the state. Many members of the parliament are wary of the independence of the magistracy from any political control. They contend that a connection must be established between the parliament and the "third power." What this may eventually lead to is open only to speculation. Italy's political class has many failings—and still seems to identify political responsibility with self-interest and self-preservation. The nation's welfare is a clear-cut goal, to Italian politics, only during their electoral campaigns.



## Aides Meet Again

Riad Named Deputy Premier  
As Sadat Completes Cabinet

CAIRO, Jan. 20 (UPI)—President Anwar Sadat completed a government reshuffle today with three appointments and his new cabinet held its third meeting in as many days to discuss the domestic situation, Cairo radio said.

Mr. Sadat named former Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad and former Tourism Minister Ahmed Sayed Darwish as presidential advisers. Mr. Riad will have the rank of deputy premier and Mr. Darwish the rank of minister, the radio said.

Ahmed Ismat Abdel Meguid, a former minister of state, ambassador to France and government spokesman, was appointed Egypt's permanent representative to the United Nations.

Mr. Riad had been foreign minister for eight years before he was replaced by Murad Ghalib in the cabinet sworn in Tuesday. Mr. Meguid succeeded Mohammed Hassan el-Zayyat, who was recalled from New York to become minister of state for information.

2 Germanys  
Begin Seeking  
Traffic Pact

BERLIN, Jan. 20 (Reuters)—East and West Germany began negotiations here today on a general traffic treaty to ease travel between the two states.

Sources close to the West German government said that State Secretary Egon Bahr, Bonn's chief negotiator, had brought requests for more freedom of movement to ease hardships caused by the division of Germany.

These requests, the sources said, had not been raised in preliminary discussions of the traffic treaty between Mr. Bahr and his East German counterpart, Michael Kohl, begun in November, 1970, the discussions were shelved last year.

One new request was said to be that the East Germans should ease their restrictions on travel by East Germans to the West, which now is limited to pensioners.

Tough Reaction Likely

Political observers expect a tough reaction from the East Germans who consider travel regulations for their citizens to be a concern of West Germany.

Delegations headed by Mr. Bahr and Mr. Kohl met for three and a half hours today. Mr. Bahr said the discussions would continue tomorrow and would take a long time. The talks are expected to switch to Bonn next week.

The earlier talks were interrupted by Mr. Bahr and Mr. Kohl to concentrate on matters for transit travel across East-German territory between West Germany and West Berlin to supplement a Big Four settlement on Berlin concluded last September. This transit accord was signed last month.

It heavily guarded and mined border can be crossed now by road, at six points, by rail at eight points and by canal or river at two.

Some crossing points are for freight only and straight-through transit is impossible.

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## Obituaries

Gen. Daoud, 58, Ex-Premier  
Of Jordan, Who Flew in 1970

AMMAN, Jordan, Jan. 20 (UPI)—Brig. Gen. Mohammed Daoud, 58, who headed King Hussein's military government during the 1970 civil war and then went into exile, died in a hospital yesterday of a brain hemorrhage, the government announced.

Gen. Daoud was flown into Amman 10 days ago after he received medical treatment in Egypt and France. The official announcement said the king had granted him amnesty.

King Hussein appointed Gen. Daoud premier on Sept. 15, 1970—the day before the war with the Palestinian guerrillas broke out. After the defeat of the guerrillas, Gen. Daoud flew to Cairo for Arab talks and announced his resignation.

He was granted political asylum in Libya, where he had since resided.

Stephen Arien

LONDON, Jan. 20 (NYT)—Stephen Arien, 58, managing director of Sadlers Wells Opera, died yesterday.

He was the leader in the company's move in 1968 from its theater at Islington, away from the bright lights of the West End, to its much bigger home at the Coliseum, near Trafalgar Square. The transfer was in keeping with his aims to attract new and youthful audiences to opera and to broaden the company by enlisting all the arts of singing, production and design.

Mr. Arien began his career as an actor at the age of 18. He then became a stage manager and went into theatrical administration in 1945 as general manager for the Old Vic. In 1951, he went to Sadlers Wells as general manager and was appointed managing director in 1968.

Michael Rabin

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP)—Michael Rabin, 35, a violin virtuoso who made his Carnegie Hall debut at the age of 14, died at his Manhattan apartment last night after an epileptic seizure.

During his 21-year career, Mr. Rabin performed with some of the world's major symphony orchestras, including those in Cleveland, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Los Angeles, London and Berlin. He appeared with the New York Philharmonic a record total of 84 times.

He made 18 European tours and traveled some 700,000 miles to play on six continents.

Emil Froeschels

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP)—A Vienna-born speech specialist, Dr. Emil Froeschels, 87, has died in a New York hospital.

The founder of the International Association of Logopedics and Phoniatrics, he coined the word "logopedics," the scientific study and treatment of speech defects.

He came to the United States in 1939 and was an American citizen.

Tilly Balaban

PARIS, Jan. 20.—Tilly Balaban, widow of Barney Balaban, former president of Paramount Pictures, died in New York on Jan. 10. Mrs. Balaban, long a resident of Paris, was 68.

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Mounted police cutting off traffic at one of entrances to Madrid University.

## Clash Again With Mounted Police

## Madrid Students Riot for 4th Day in Row

MADRID, Jan. 20 (Reuters)—Fresh trouble broke out on the Madrid university campus today as students and police battled on the fourth consecutive day of violence.

For more than two hours, large numbers of armed riot police in jeeps and on horseback broke up groups of students who gathered to protest the dismissal of 4,000 medical students and the continuing presence of police on the university campus. The medical students refuse to accept the addition of one year to their six-year course of study.

Today's incidents spread to the center of Madrid with students blocking traffic with tree trunks until jeep-loads of police arrived. The most violent campus clash came at the Faculty of Architecture when 800 students barricaded themselves inside the building.

The students piled chairs, tables and other furniture against the double doors and screamed slogans at police units massing outside.

Twenty minutes later a squad of 30 helmeted, armed police charged the doors and drove the students from the building. A number of students appeared to be injured.

Four foreign newsmen who witnessed the scene were ordered away and detained by police for about an hour. Cameras and tape recorders were confiscated.

The newsmen tonight lodged a complaint with the Spanish government. They are Harry Debelius, an American, correspondent of The Times of London and American Broadcasting Co., William Cerny-Jones of The Guardian and Observer, London, Roger Insell of the Daily Mail and Sun of London, and Antonio Navarro of United Press International.

In all, dozens of students were detained and student sources said several were injured during the

clashes. Seven policemen were also hurt during the day, the students asserted.

One group of more than 100 students headed across Madrid to the Public Order Court, which hears only political cases. But they were met by a strong police guard that moved them on before they could gather for a demonstration.

Valladolid Students Protest

VALLADOLID, Spain, Jan. 20 (AP)—Some 300 students of the Valladolid campus clashed with police yesterday in demonstrations against the closing of the medical school here, reliable sources reported today.

They said several students were arrested and three policemen injured when a patrol car was stoned and overturned by demonstrators.

Later 50 students stopped a passenger train for 10 minutes by blocking the rails with logs and stones. The students fled when police appeared.

Spanish Police Question 14  
In Basque Kidnapping Case

BILBAO, Spain, Jan. 20 (Reuters)—Fourteen men, including two Roman Catholic priests, were detained for questioning today as police continued their search for a kidnapped Basque industrialist.

There has been no word from the kidnappers since a note was delivered to a Bilbao newspaper early yesterday saying the Basque separatist group ETA (freedom for the Basque Nation), had abducted Lorenzo Zabala, 44, and would kill him unless a company of which he is a director agreed to certain labor reforms.

Deadline for meeting the demands is 8 a.m. on Monday.

Police did not release the names of the men detained today, but informed sources said 12 of them were dismissed employees of the Precontrol precision instruments company of which Mr. Zabala is a director and major stockholder.

Meanwhile, top Basque nationalist leader Telesforo de Monzon said at his home in Saint-Jean-de-Luz, France, that he doubted if the ETA was involved and suspected that the abduction was by workers fired by Mr. Zabala.

Mr. De Monzon acted as intermediary between the ETA and the authorities after the 1970 San Sebastian kidnapping of West German honorary consul Eugen Bahl.

One of the kidnappers' demands is that Precontrol re-instate 183 employees fired last December for striking illegally, and give them each a 1,000-peseta (\$18) a month wage increase.

Meanwhile, police combed the mountains and valleys east of Bilbao. All frontier crossings on the French border were under close scrutiny.

Although the kidnappers' car

was found abandoned in Bilbao late yesterday, police believe Mr. Zabala is being held somewhere far from this north coast port. They speculated yesterday that the abductors might try to take him into France, where militant Spanish Basques are granted relative immunity.

Mr. Zabala, father of four children, was seized yesterday as he drove up to the entrance of a metallurgy plant he owns in the nearby town of Abadiano. He was dragged out of his car by four gunmen, forced into another vehicle, and whisked away.

Under Spain's Public Order Law, rewritten last year in an attempt to discourage terrorism, the kidnappers have nothing to lose by killing their hostage. The penalty for kidnapping is death.

German to Visit U.S.

BONN, Jan. 20 (UPI)—Rainer Barzel, chairman of the opposition Christian Democrats and the man who will oppose Chancellor Willy Brandt in the next federal elections, will make a one-week trip to Washington starting Tuesday, a party spokesman said today.

Wave of Strikes

ROME, Jan. 20 (Reuters)—A wave of small strikes gripped Italy today, involving Catholic Action workers, employees of the Italian Automobile Club, thousands of construction workers in Rome province and Neapolitan road sweepers.

Also out on strike were dockyard-repair workers at Genoa, Alfa Romeo factory hands in Milan and Goodyear tire workers at Latina, near Rome.

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Italy Upholds Socialists Tie Coalition Role  
Law Directed In Italy to Divorce Retention  
At Drug-Users

ROME, Jan. 20 (Reuters)—Italy's Socialist party today demanded commitment by the Christian Democrats to cooperate in efforts to block an anti-divorce referendum. The Socialist party's demand was a condition for its possible participation in a new government.

The party's secretary, Giacomo Mancini, said he presented the demand during talks with President Giovanni Leone, who met political leaders in his fourth day of consultations aimed at forming a new government.

The center-left coalition government headed by Premier Emilio Colombo resigned Saturday, after 17 months in office, when the tiny Republican party confirmed that it was leaving the coalition and going into opposition.

The political crisis is heightened by fears that the center-left parties—Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats and Republicans—may not be able to agree to cooperate in government again.

This could lead President Leone to call a general election in 1973, one year ahead of time.

Will Talk It...

However, Mr. Mancini said he told the president that the Socialists were ready to continue their "dialogue" with the Catholic party if it cooperated on divorce.

In the face of militant Catholic pressure for an anti-divorce referendum, which is scheduled for the spring, the Christian Democrats should "agree with the Socialists, and with the other left forces, on the necessary parliamentary initiatives to avoid an open conflict between left groups and Catholics," Mr. Mancini said.

This places the Christian Democrats, a Vatican-backed party, in the embarrassing position of being asked to protect divorce, which is denounced by the church, for the sake of stability in Italian politics.

A bill is before parliament to replace the divorce law with a slightly different measure. It is passed, the referendum—aimed against the original law—cannot take place. But the measure needs the Christian Democrats' tolerance, at least.

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# PARIS MOVIES

## Daughter of Jack the Ripper

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Jan. 20 (UPI)—In the times when Jack the Ripper stalked London's alleys on foggy nights, some actors and literary gentlemen sat one evening over port at the Garrick Club.

"I wonder what his mother would say, did she know of her son's deeds," Squire Bancroft speculated. At which Arthur Wing Pinero, ever ready with dialogue to fit a situation, chimed in, "I've no doubt she would say, 'Well, Jack may have been a good son to me.'"

We have not yet had Jack's mother on the screen, but we now have his daughter in "Hands of the Ripper" (at the Napoleon in English), a typical product of that factory of moderate-priced horror movies, the Hammer Studios of London.

Jack's daughter is a problem. She has inherited her father's fierce lust for blood, having as a child beheld him at his ghastly work, murdering her mother. As an East End waltz, she goes about ready to knife anyone who tries her temper. Suspected of several ghastly slayings, she becomes the

patient of an altruistic doctor who seeks to treat her by Freudian methods and lodges her in his home. On rainy nights, she is apt to disappear on hunting expeditions—just as Daddy used to do—and she very nearly strangles the doctor's blind daughter in addition to cutting the throat of his parlormaid. The whole affair suggests an animated version of a waxworks exhibit of hair-raising crimes, a penny dreadful with its wild absurdities cleverly calculated to evoke shivers, gasps and giggles.

The notorious Jack evidently had other descendants, some of them American, for in "Play Misty for Me" (at the Muses-Cinema in English) there is another mad young woman bent on attacking with a cleaver or hatchet anyone who thwarts her will. The film marks the directorial debut of Clint Eastwood, one of the most popular of contemporary stars. Mr. Eastwood plays the lead in this new thriller, but it must be added to his credit that he is not responsible for the

Clint Eastwood and Jessica Walter in the film "Play Misty for Me."



screenplay. It has to do with a disk jockey and it sounds as though it had been written by a disk jockey.

The protagonist is a chatty twister of records in a small, all-night radio station in Carmel, Calif. A loquacious listener falls in love with his voice and makes his acquaintance in a nearby bar. He is flattered by her attentions, but the casual affair develops into a nightmare with the easy conquest pursuing him and his other girl friends with murderous intent.

As a director Mr. Eastwood has

a penchant for close-ups of himself fading slowly into seascapes of the California coast. He appears more interested in photography than in a persuasive conveyance of the extravagant situations, but he manages the stabbing and thwarted stabbing with a relish that will please the fans of blood and thunder.

"Le Viager" (at the Colisée) is a hilarious comedy about a tempted murder, filled with black humor and ending happily. A greedy Parisian family partially buys a villa in the Midi from a

lovable old clerk who is retired. The arrangement is that the house will be theirs after his death, but he amply lives on and on, despite his allegedly frail health. His friendly neighbor report him as a German spy when war comes and denounce him as an Allied agent during the occupation, but both denunciations are so ill-timed that they bring him honor. He is unaware of their machinations and enjoys himself hugely when they invite him to Paris in hopes of dissipating him to death.

This macabre farce has been admirably staged by Pierre Tcherny with an air of being a reminiscence of the early Sacha Guitry photoplays, especially "Roman d'un Tricheur."

# ITALIAN FASHION

## The Change Made by Valentino

By Eugenia Sheppard

ROME, Jan. 20—It feels like time is ripe for a change. Valentino, who has canceled the up-tight look in favor of a soft curly top with rounded shoulders and wider sleeves.

The news will bring happiness to the business half of the fashion world, but the big message as far as most women are concerned is that the spectacular sense of luxury, the fine fabrics, the hand stitching, the pale colors and the ruffles and ruffles that make them look as if they were designed for a millionaire's baby, are all still there.

Valentino's opening was the only real excitement of the Italian collections. His parade started with 20 costumes in snow white, double-faced wool, the color and fabric that first made him famous. Among them were most of the looks he developed later in the collection.

A Favorite

One of Valentino's own favorites is the hip-length jacket with dropped shoulders and wide sleeves. It is worn over what he calls a T-shirt, a short, fitted top of the same wool that has no

sleeves but wings covering the shoulders. Under the wings goes a long-sleeved white silk crepe shirt and pants. Valentino's pants are slightly narrower than last year but still have cuffs at the ankles.

Sometimes his T-shirts are little hand-knit sweaters bound in white linen, but the white silk crepe shirt is usually there underneath.

For the sporty look, Valentino also likes black and white pumps that lace up like soccer shoes but have two-and-a-half-inch heels. Stockings with V on the ankle bone and little white felt caps, worn far back and tilted to one side. His coats are magnificent. There isn't a coat lining in sight. They are all made of double-faced fabrics, some cashmere, and feel as light as feathers. There are more seven-eighths than full length and only a few that have what I feel like calling the old, set-in sleeve.

Typical of the new seven-eighths coats is a white double cashmere with high set raglan sleeves and a tie belt. The hat that goes with it has a crown like a pith helmet but a big, down-turned brim. The whole look is soft and sympathetic. Valentino makes only a few

real daytime dresses, such as the ivory, pleated shirtwaist piped in navy blue. Several dresses have wing shoulders with the sleeves of that basic silk crepe shirt pulled through.

Silk Prints

Mostly, Valentino prefers to put together silk print tops and contrasting skirts. One of the extra-special outfits is the navy blue kimono coat outlined in a band of white, over a white crepe skirt and a navy and white blouse. You can hardly call them shirts any more. With their individual tucks, ruffles and incredible detail, they are all too feminine.

There are more evening dresses than usual in the collection, and most of them are long. Many of the dresses have the new sleeves and shoulders. Chiffon prints in green and pink, the two favorite evening colors, have little ruffled sleeves cut in one with the soft, bloused tops.

Instead of long coats or capes, some of the evening clothes have hip-length jackets of double-faced pale pink or green cashmere with no collar but sporty patch pockets. Divine, I must say. But the daytime clothes, as usual, are the most extraordinary part of the collection.

## The \$250,000 Birthday Party for 725 'Friends'

By John Vinocur

PARIS, Jan. 20 (AP)—An American art dealer who flew 725 friends and clients to Paris for what he billed as a millionaire's 50th birthday fling, acknowledged tonight that most of his guests had paid advance money toward the trip and that he thought he could get a tax-write-off on his own expenses.

Reese Palley, who hired two Boeing-747s and handed out buttons and face masks imprinted with a picture of his own white-bearded face, told a small group of reporters: "This was no millionaire's whim. I said I wrote checks for \$250,000, but I also said I figured somewhere along the line I'd get the money refunded. That's right. This trip is a new day of merchandising, and that's that."

Mr. Palley admitted that 65 percent of his guests paid \$650 per couple for the trip. In turn, he promised to give them a Salvador Dali limited edition lithograph on which he guaranteed a resale price of at least \$650.

Mr. Palley refused to say, however, how much he paid Mr. Dali for the lithographs, one called "The Joker" and the other "High Sky." Officials of Pan American World Airways, who handled the charter, indicated



Reese Palley, the host of the sky-high party.

that the round-trip charter fee was only \$110,000, and hotel expenses about \$80,000.

"The others who didn't get lithographs are people who are along because I like them," Mr. Palley said.

"I think this is fully deductible as a business expense," he went on. "I think that we can do that. It's not a dodge, but part of a valid business operation."

Mr. Palley plans to open an art gallery in Paris soon.

When Mr. Palley arrived in Paris he stood on the ramp leading from his jumbo jet and told two reporters, "If I had any sensibility or good taste, I'd be embarrassed."

When he was asked tonight what he meant by the joke, Mr. Palley said, "I meant I was embarrassed by all the attention

from the press. I didn't ask for it." But Mr. Palley admitted, "I'm a bit of a ham and now that I've got all this attention I like it."

One of his guests—apparently among the 35 percent who really were riding entirely on Mr. Palley's cuff—said the trip was "a kind of megalomaniac joke" and added that "Reese is actually a nice guy or so they tell me."

Mr. Palley described himself as a "poor Jewish boy in Atlantic City N.J." who got into the business of selling paintings and objects d'art about 15 years ago. "I was dumb enough to get in at the right time, like my father says."

He has since built a substantial business and based part of it on sending out 10,000 invitations once a year to people around the United States to be his weekend guests at Atlantic City. The Paris party apparently grew out of this domestic boardwalk variety, although Mr. Palley insisted that it got out of hand as far as size was concerned.

"You know," he said, "these people become enormously guilty and enormously grateful."

Mr. Palley was accompanied by his son, a school teacher. The art dealer said that his wife was too busy with her theology studies at Temple University in Philadelphia to tear herself away for the trip.

Also recommended is "Faustine et Le Bel Eclat" directed by Nina Companeez, a gentle, playful comedy about a young girl's conscious awakening. Though too leisurely, the film succeeds in creating the romantic mood for which it strives and in presenting a poignant portrait of adolescent yearnings. It is sentimental, but never mawkish. Its spirit is that of Ilse and a haunting Chopin waltz. You may find it a soothing antidote to the recent cinematic outpouring of violence, tawdry sex melodramas and bloody murders. It is at the Biarritz and the Madeleine-Gaumont.

Bernardo Bertolucci, the young Italian director who made "The Conformist," displays his directorial brilliance again in "La Strada di San Pietro" (at the Rascasse in Italian with French subtitles). A son attempts to discover whether his slain father was a martyr to liberty or a police informer during the years of black-shirted tyranny. Bertolucci makes of this investigation a fascinating detective story and his distinctive camera work, his composition of telling images and his shrewd management of his players result in a motion picture of dramatic power and cinematic artistry.

## Where Have All the Buyers Gone?

By Hebe Dorsey

ROME, Jan. 20 (UPI)—American buyers in Rome this week all agree that professional attendance at the couture showings has dropped sharply. But they disagree about the reasons.

For Paul Honig, president of Anglo-Fabrics, "The Roman couture outperformed itself." Mr. Honig has been following Italian fashion since its beginning in Florence 18 years ago.

"When Italian couture offered their digested ideas and adaptations, to be mild, at prices far lower than those quoted in Paris, not only Americans and Canadians but practically every fashion center sent people streaming to Italy. But now, with prices roughly double what they were only five years ago, Paris looks cheap," he said.

Mr. Honig also thinks that the rift between Rome and Florence was fatal. "I feel that the realine of attendance started with the breakup of the Florence showings," he said. "Remember, buyers don't come to Italy just for couture. They come to buy knits, leather, accessories. In Florence, everything was concentrated. It gave buyers a chance to do all their work in one place. The

Italians weakened their position by splitting their operations."

By making couture an overly serious and solitary goal, Mr. Honig thinks, "People loved to come to Italy," he said. "They liked the imagination, the flat, the colors, the prints. That made Italy very important. When the Italians tried to minimize what they had to go over to dead-serious haute couture, they started to bark up the wrong tree."

Another View

Belle Saunders, designer for Abe Schrader who does trendy but not avant-garde, kooky clothes that sell all over the United States, agrees with Mr. Honig that the Italian couturiers are over-charging.

"I think that Valentino is the best designer in Rome. But I find that \$5,000 is too high an admission fee."

She, too, regrets the early Florence days. "When we used to go to the Pitti Palace in Florence, there was an overall admission fee of \$2,000. With that, we could see everything we wanted and apply that money to any house we bought from the first. I think Paris is still the great fashion center of the world," she added, "but I enjoy coming here because there's something in the air. I get the tempo of the place. When you are a designer, you have to expand your thinking. I try to go all over Europe."

That way, I almost bc— to feel what not to do."

Simple Truth

For Sydney Gittler, of Ohrbachs and another faithful follower of European fashions, the truth is simpler and blunter.

"Money is no problem," he said. "Look, things have gone up in Paris too. But it's the talent that's dwindled away. In the days of Florence, with Schiaparelli, Follini, De Santarini, the talent was almost comparable to Paris. The Italians had more daring, more originality. Now, it all centers around Valentino. He carries Rome and that simply is not enough. If you had four people like Valentino, you'd have four times as many buyers."

Carolyn Wiener, couture and boutique buyer for Holt Renfrew, Canada, said: "We do very well with Italian clothes. The talent is here but there's not enough of it to keep us a week in Rome. We could see it all in two days. With Rome prices competing with Paris, it seems increasingly clear that the Americans, whose economy has not been exactly bright lately, will have to make a choice and that Paris will come first. But the same crisis that is hitting Rome is hitting Paris as well.

The importance of ready-to-wear, both in Florence and Paris, is making it hard for buyers to come to Europe four times a year."

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### Dance in London

## A New Work by MacMillan

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, Jan. 20 (UPI)—Now in his second season as director of the Royal Ballet, Kenneth MacMillan is still virtually on trial by the critics and the regular ballet-going public to see if he can effectively replace Sir Frederick Ashton as a regular supplier of new ballets which will quickly earn a cherished place in the repertoire.

"Triad," which had its world premiere at Covent Garden last night, is only the second ballet MacMillan has done there since he took over the first was the ambitious and controversial "Anastasia" which is too confused in style and content to be regarded as a success. "Triad" is just 20 minutes' work, set to Prokofiev's Violin Concerto No. 1, and there is no doubt that it contains some superb dancing. In that respect it is at least an advance on the choreographer's last two short works for the company, "Olympiad" and "Check-point," both of which were speedily dropped from the repertoire. But I am not sure that the dancing is sufficiently rewarding, nor that the work has sufficient impact for it to arouse any great enthusiasm.

Seriously, it would be difficult to dislike "Triad." It is too tedious for that, being virtually an extended pas de trois in which the characters are called simply The Girl, The Boy, and His Brother. But for this information in the program, one might guess that the two male characters are lovers—maybe they are, incoherently. The curtain rises to reveal Anthony Dowell and Wayne Eagling lying on the ground and they dance affectionately together. Both of them wear pale blue tights decorated with a pale pattern of branches or roots. Peter Unsworth's backdrop is also pale, with a barely discernible tree-like pattern. And when Antonette Shiley enters, she too is in a pale, wispy dress. At first the boys seem bored and irritated by her arrival, then they are aroused and appear to compete for her. Anthony Dowell (The Boy) puts his hand over Wayne Eagling's (His Brother's) eyes in a protective or preventive gesture which Eagling brusquely rejects. Dowell then allows Eagling to be beaten up by three mysterious male "companions" who appear briefly for this purpose. Finally, the threesome are alone again. Dowell and Shiley lying on the floor with Eagling kneeling over their bodies.

Perhaps these characters are

all wood sprites or dryads—is the title of the ballet a pun? Perhaps their coupling is not meant to be explicit. Obviously, an abstract or semi-abstract ballet can hint at relationships without explaining them. But "Triad" presses these hints rather more strongly than is usual. And its failure to resolve them becomes irritating.

Wayne Eagling, a young, blond dancer who is much in favor at Covent Garden just now, is hurried and swayed about with immense ease and skill. His face is expressionless and a little gray and he rather lacks stage personality, which may make him inappropriate for this particular role.

Dowell and Shiley also dance brilliantly of course and Dowell even succeeds in suggesting a series of changing moods and emotions, though we cannot always be sure if we are interpreting these correctly. There is to be a second act next week and it will be interesting to see if the dramatic content changes or becomes clearer. But I cannot believe that "Triad" is a work anyone will want to see very often, or that it will do any harm to end MacMillan's swiftness of probation.

It's worth noting that "Triad" was presented as the center piece of a triple bill completed by "Les Noceurs" and "Song of the Earth." This program involved six solo singers, four pianists, a violinist (Ralph Holmes—very good in the Prokofiev) and three conductors. This must surely be some kind of a record.

## Otto Klemperer Will No Longer Conduct in Public

LONDON, Jan. 20 (AP)—Otto Klemperer, one of the world's greatest orchestral conductors, has decided to abandon public performances, the New Philharmonia Orchestra of London announced today.

Mr. Klemperer, who is 67, will continue to make recordings with the orchestra of which he is honorary president and chief conductor. Next month he plans to record Mozart's "The Abduction from the Seraglio."

For several years the towering German-born maestro has been forced to conduct from a chair. In 1969, he developed a brain tumor. During an operation, Mr. Klemperer's brain was damaged and he became a cripple.



## U.S. and EEC to Hold Rolls Engine New 'Kennedy Round' Costs Triple '68 Estimate

By Bernard D. Nossiter

BRUSSELS, Jan. 20 (AP)—The Common Market has agreed to a U.S. proposal for another round of trade negotiations, this one to be held in 1973 and on the same great scale as the Kennedy Round.

The disclosure was made today by Ralf Dahrendorf, Common Market trade commissioner, in a talk with some reporters.

The Kennedy Round knocked tariffs of industrial countries down substantially, so they will not be the centerpiece of next year's planned bargaining. The talks will focus on two other important obstacles to freer trade.

One is the wide array of non-tariff roadblocks that nations put up to protect their industries. There are literally hundreds of these and experts rate them as far more important than tariffs.

Some examples are so-called safety rules that give domestic producers special advantages. Others are so-called voluntary agreements that make foreigners limit their exports of certain goods.

The second major area for the upcoming trade talks will be protection for farmers. Mr. Dahrendorf made clear that the European Economic Community will not bargain away its heavily criticized system of price supports and rubber tariffs that rise and fall as needed to protect European farmers. By the same token, the United States will not bargain away its price support technique. But the two big traders could make a deal to lower the level of their support and reduce the pile of surpluses.

The agreement to hold talks is only the first step on a long road and nobody can say that it will surely produce results. President Nixon or his successor must get authority from Congress over how much the United States can bargain away. In its present protectionist mood, Congress might give very little.

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The Common Market commission must get a similar mandate from the community's member countries, now six and soon to be 10.

The agreement on another big trade round is the principal accomplishment of the talks that William Eberle, Mr. Nixon's special trade representative, has been holding with the EEC. These talks in turn flow from the monetary deal struck in Washington last month.

Mr. Eberle's next visit on Feb. 3 is expected to tie up the remaining loose ends of the agreement to begin talks.

The specific gains the United States will make are two. The community will agree to stockpile more wheat and thereby not dump it on the market to lower world prices. In addition, the EEC will lower its tariff on some citrus fruits, principally oranges.

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### Loss Seen on TriStar Motor Even If It Sells

LONDON, Jan. 20 (AP)—

The total cost of developing and producing the Rolls-Royce RB-211 engine for Lockheed Aircraft's TriStar 1-101 is currently estimated at \$190 million to \$195 million, compared with an estimate of \$130 million given last May.

Mr. Eberle's next visit on Feb. 3 is expected to tie up the remaining loose ends of the agreement to begin talks.

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## Trade Opens in Diamond Futures

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 20 (AP)—The West Coast Commodity Exchange traded 194 diamond futures contracts in their first day of trading yesterday, David Callahan, exchange president, said.

Trading opened amid a flurry of controversy in the diamond industry. Many people said that it was impossible to package diamonds within the minimums specified by the exchange, and that the exchange could not supply enough diamonds to fill the contracts.

Mr. Callahan said the exchange does not have diamonds on account for all 194 contracts traded, but does have some diamonds on account from industry people and some private sources.

"You have to remember," he explained, "that only 2 to 10 percent diamond futures trades result in actual deliveries."

The 20-carat contract—consisting of 50 stones of varying weights of 1/4 to 1 1/2 carats each—sold at an average price of \$700 a carat. Based on that figure, total volume was approximately \$2.7 million.

Mr. Callahan said there was heavy trading in contracts calling for delivery in April, the first month traded. The exchange also dealt in futures contracts for June, August, October and December 1972, and February, April, June, August, October and December 1973.

The April 1972 contract opened at \$680 a carat, the day's high, hit a low of \$650 and closed at \$652 asked. The December 1973 contract opened at \$780, the high, had a low of \$780 and closed at \$780.

Aggravated or incredulous? Much of the industry is either agitated or incredulous over the exchange's becoming the first ever to handle contracts in the precious stones.

Lee Kaplan, a New York jeweler who helped out the Jomier diamond, says only a fool would invest in such futures.

The Gemological Institute of America, a respected grader of diamonds, is considering legal action to prevent the exchange from claiming it is using the institute's standards in grading the diamonds. The institute also says it will not be doing any grading for the exchange.

The dispute does not ruffle Mr. Callahan, a former public relations executive who got much publicity for the exchange when it attempted to establish trading in gold futures last year. The U.S. Treasury quickly amended its regulations to prohibit such dealings. Mr. Callahan believes the new venture in diamonds is simply too novel an idea for some established diamond traders to accept. "After all, for 3,000 years diamond trading has been on a cash basis only," he says.

Opposition fades. He says he received an initial hostile reaction from the diamond traders to whom he first broached the idea in London, New York, Antwerp and Tel Aviv. But he says their opposition faded after he explained the grading specifications to be used in assessing the mix, clarity, color and cut of each 20-carat package. He asserts De Beers Consolidated Mines, the diamond miner and marketer based in Johannesburg, will take "an entirely neutral" position on the futures trading.

But Mr. Kaplan says it is "trivial" to attempt packaging as many as 50 diamonds in uniform 20-carat units for trading purposes. "I can't understand how anyone can invest in something like this," he asserts.

Mr. Callahan says a trading package could contain more than the minimum specifications. But, he says, any seller of a diamond lot on the exchange would be foolish to put together a package that exceeded those minimums. He is certain that sellers can hit the minimum value "right on the button," thus assuring uniformity of lots.

The exchange requires a downpayment of only \$650 for each 20-carat contract, and a minimum commission rate of \$45. These requirements, he said, are the lowest in relation to the value of the contract for any commodities traded.

Mr. Callahan admits he is interested not only in the diamond trade generated but in the publicity value the move into diamond futures will have for the exchange, which is owned by private investors and which began operations in late 1970.

"We felt that we needed to have a commodity with public interest," he says. He is convinced that diamonds have more appeal than, say, pork bellies.

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### GE Profit Expected to Rise by 30 Percent

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP)—Preliminary unaudited results indicate that earnings of General Electric will approximate \$3.60 a share in 1971, an increase of about 30 percent from the previous best year, chairman Fred J. Borch said at a press conference today.

Sales for 1971 are expected to be about \$9.4 billion, or 8 percent better than last year's \$8.7 billion. Mr. Borch indicated that share

earnings for the fourth quarter would be about 85 cents compared with 92 cents in the like 1970 quarter. Commenting on the quarter, he said that 1971 had brought what he called price controls that delayed the implementation of price increases scheduled to go into effect during the last quarter and thus had a negative impact on earnings.

He said the company has an order backlog of about \$3.3 billion as a result of "the continued strong volume of new orders for heavy longer-cycle equipment."

He said that "this offset, to some extent, the generally low rate of orders for shorter cycle industrial capital goods component parts and defense-related products and services."

An analysis of our order backlog shows that shipments of heavy equipment will be relatively light during the first quarter and pick up during the year," Mr. Borch said.

Mr. Borch indicated he was uncertain whether capital equipment spending by the nation's companies would reach the levels predicted by some economists.

"Our back orders are as good an indicator of (total capital spending) as any I've ever seen," he said, and suggested that the backlog was not sufficient to support estimates of a sharp increase in capital spending. A government survey recently estimated a 9.1 percent rise in outlays this year.

Mr. Borch estimated GE's capital spending for the year would approximate the \$500-\$550 million spent in 1971.

Aluminum Co. of America  
Fourth Quarter  
Revenue (millions) 3,842.3  
Profits (millions) 1,015.2  
Per share 0.45 1.58

Year  
Revenue (millions) 1,441.2  
Profits (millions) 553.1  
Per share 2.45 5.2

Corning Glass Works  
Year  
Revenue (millions) 603.4  
Profits (millions) 32.8  
Per share 5.27 6.72

Fourth Quarter  
Revenue (millions) 123.8  
Profits (millions) 7.18  
Per share 1.13 0.87

Year  
Revenue (millions) 507.3  
Profits (millions) 29.47  
Per share 4.63 4.27

Raytheon  
Fourth Quarter  
Revenue (millions) 370.1  
Profits (millions) 35.7  
Per share 7.33 7.36

Year  
Revenue (millions) 1,307.1  
Profits (millions) 55.19  
Per share 2.43 2.32

Reynolds Metals  
Fourth Quarter  
Revenue (millions) 266.4  
Profits (millions) -0.99  
Per share -0.9 0.40

Year  
Revenue (millions) 1,093.0  
Profits (millions) 6.89  
Per share 0.14 2.59

Sales of Mutual Funds Up in U.S.  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—Mutual funds sold more shares than they redeemed in December, the Investment Company Institute reported today.

Gross sales rose to \$483.4 million from \$397.1 million in November and gross redemptions last month rose to \$410.7 million from \$394.1 million in November.

The funds last month held \$3 billion, or 5.5 percent of assets, in cash compared with \$2.2 billion, or 6.2 percent, in November.

Overall, funds sold \$100 million worth of stock more than they bought.

Mutual funds' net assets for 1971 increased to \$55.1 billion from \$47.6 billion a year earlier.

NEW TYPE OF INVESTMENT SALES  
Swiss organization seeking established groups or individuals who are now successfully selling foreign funds or land. To sell attractive, proven product, rooms in cooperatively owned resort hotels, part of growing international hotel chain. Complete training, high commission, discretion assured.  
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1201 GENEVA.

BOND ISSUE  
CURRENCY: Swiss Francs.  
LENGTH: 1972-1977.  
INTEREST: 9 1/3% annually.  
ISSUE: 99% of face value.  
Possibilities of accepting certain mutual fund certificates as payment.  
Further information from:  
Banque de Rive, ref. CLI,  
Rue Pierre Fatio 17, Geneva, Switzerland,  
or Box D 3,015, Herald Tribune, Paris.

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Gentlemen: Please send me your report on G+W, currently selling around \$33 per share.  
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Today at Gulf + Western Industries  
Our latest detailed report on Gulf + Western Industries, Inc. points out why we think that their careful planning has resulted in positive changes taking place within their company.  
This research recommendation shows why we believe that the results of these steps have been reflected in the Company's earnings, but not in the price of the stock.

## Dow Index Drops 4.6 In Fresh Profit-Taking

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (NYT)—Prices fell sharply on the New York Stock Exchange in the final hour of trading today to more than wipe out earlier modest gains.

The Dow Jones Industrial average dropped 4.65 to end at 910.20. Analysts noted that the state of the market showed some weakness at the closing bell, a phenomenon popularly described as "profit-taking" on the heels of a prolonged upswing. But this weakness, they agreed, seemed to have little to do with President Nixon's State of the Union message delivered at mid



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